

JAPAN JAPAN

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FRONT VIEW OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE, TOKYO.

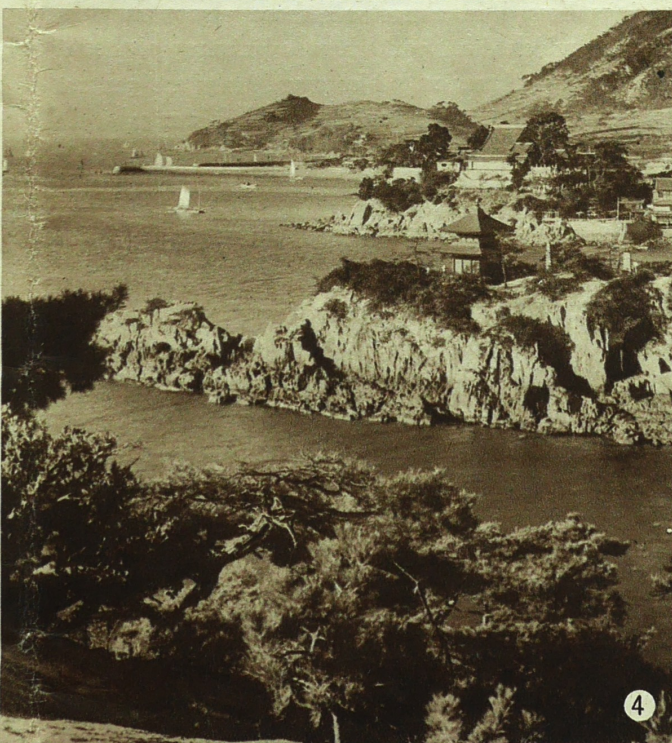
VISIT JAPAN

THE LAND OF TASTE, GRACE AND COLOR

WITH her incomparable scenery, numerous spas and health resorts, her exquisite arts and crafts, her courteous manners and ancient customs, Japan is justly famous as an ideal all-time holiday-land. Accessible throughout the country are all the appointments of modern life—excellent railways, splendid hotels, good motor-roads, etc. At the same time Japan keeps the old-world charm peculiar to the East, which captured the hearts of Lafcadio Hearn and Lord Redesdale. In no other country is seen so much of the East's fascination allied to the comforts and conveniences of the West. Above all, Japan's natural glories—beautiful waters, picturesque rocks and isles, matchless mountain scenery, colorful temples and shrines—will leave such pictures in your mind as will

never fade so long as you live.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES. The Ultima Thule of Asia, Japan stretches for 2,900 miles along the east coast of that continent from subarctic waters to tropical seas. It enjoys therefore a great variety of climate. Whereas the southern portions of Taiwan (Formosa) are almost tropical, Karafuto (South Saghalien), forming the extreme north of the Japanese Empire, is very cold, being affected by the arctic current of the Okhotsk Sea. With the exception, however, of the northern island of Hokkaido, the main islands, or Japan Proper, lie within the temperate zone, and thereby enjoy a golden mean in temperature.



(1) DOROHATCHO, ONE OF THE MOST PICTURESQUE GORGES IN JAPAN.
(3) MT. FUJI'S PEERLESS CONE SYMBOLIZING JAPAN.

(2) MT. ASO, LARGEST ACTIVE VOLCANO IN THE
(4) INLAND SEA, CHIEF JEWEL IN JAPAN'S SEASCAPE CROWN.

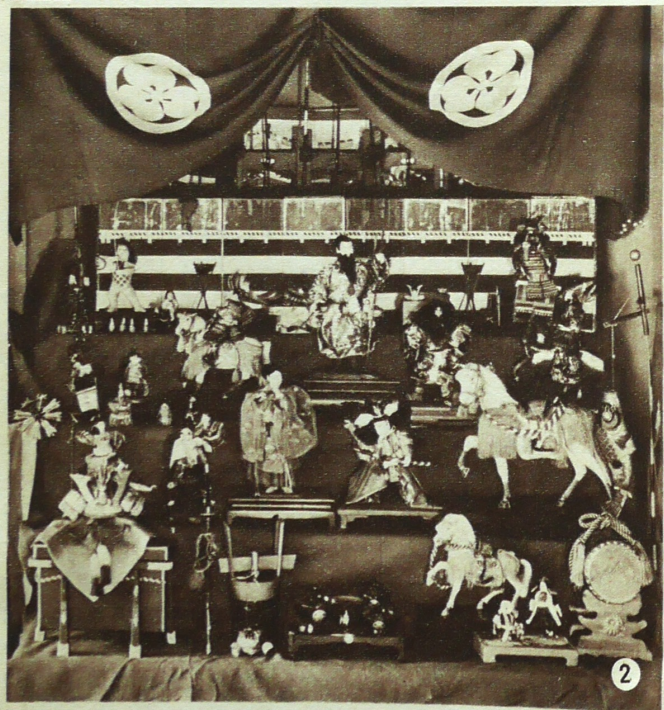
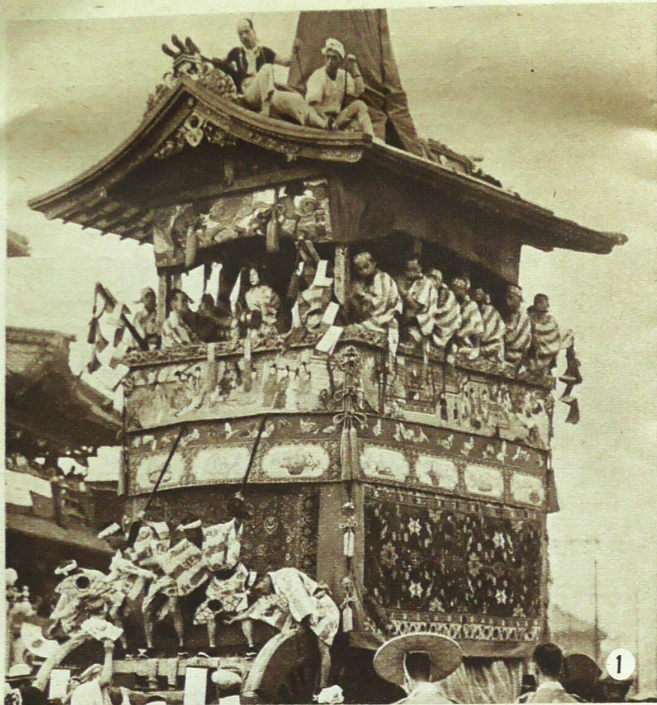
NATIONAL PARKS. Her geographical position and wealth of mountains, rivers, lakes, gulfs, bays and inlets, give Japan countless beauty spots such as may seldom be seen elsewhere. Foreign tourists setting foot in the land are invariably struck by the beauty of nature manifested in endless varieties throughout the country. These glorious spots are, moreover, embellished by the romance of tradition or glamor of history. Those areas considered most typical of such triumphs of nature's handiwork, the Government has recently designated as Japan's National Parks. These scenic districts are twelve in number, namely, mountainous regions of Akan and Daisetsuzan (both in Hokkaido Island), Lake Towada, Nikko, Fuji and Hakone, the Japan Alps, Yoshino and Kumano, Mt. Daisen (all in the Main Island), Mt. Aso and Mt. Kirishima and Unzen (in Kyushu Island), and the Inland Sea. Volcanic mountains of graceful shape, silver mountain lakes, verdant forests and luxuriant wild flowers, are among the manifold attractions of these national parks. The abundance of hot springs, found in almost all these places, is an advantage which these parks have over many of those in Europe and America. Moreover, they are generally adorned with temples, shrines and historical relics, some centuries old, which must appeal to the imagination of overseas visitors.

SPAS AND HEALTH RESORTS. No country is richer in spas than Japan, and no other land affords so many opportunities of seeing the everyday life of the people. Some spas are in remote districts where the old customs and quaint manners still obtain. Others are well-known tourist resorts, provided with all the comforts of modern life. There are in Japan more than 1,100 mineral springs scientifically proved to be of great curative value. Many of these have radio-activity, or emit special radiations like radium. Noboribetsu is celebrated for its awe-inspiring thermal activity; Kusatsu for its sulphur baths; Ikao, Hakone and Arima for their lovely mountain views; Atami, Ito, Shirahama, Katsuura and other spas on the Izu and Kii peninsulas for their superb land- and sea-scapes. At Beppu, world-famous as "the wonderful

hot spring city," you can enjoy bathing in the sea and hot-water baths on the seashore, as well as ordinary hot-water and steam baths. Unzen is another celebrated spa which draws every year many foreign residents from China as well as from various parts of Japan.

Most of Japan's health resorts are situated near large cities, amid beautiful scenery, combining climatic and scenic charms with medicinal and health-giving advantages. Many mountain resorts have imposing remains of extinct volcanoes, and a wealth of green plateaus and valleys, forming natural excursion centers. Her seaside resorts provide every facility for boating, fishing and swimming, as well as for fine hikes among the neighboring hills. Such are found in Karuizawa, Kamakura, Atami, Lake Nojiri, Miyajima, Karatsu, Matsushima, and in many others including National Parks referred to above. Up-to-date European hotels or excellent Japanese *ryokan* are available at these resorts.

ATTRACTIONS OF VARIOUS SEASONS. Each month or season has its peculiar attractions. January is the New Year month, with all its gay celebrations which extend over five days. In February, with the blossoming of the plum, begins the annual cycle of blossoms. The peach and pear of March are followed by the world-famous cherry of April. In May appear the azalea, wistaria, peony and other flowers. Excursions to view these flowers start the year's outdoor life and tempt great crowds of sightseers, who in themselves are picturesque to see. Japan, the land of flowers, has probably supplied the gardens of the world with more flowering shrubs and trees than any other country. In summer the whole of Japan is covered with a rich velvety green. Around her shores sea-bathing may be enjoyed and mountain-climbing can be indulged in throughout the land. In autumn the golden foliage of the maple and other trees, the chrysanthemum and the invigorating air provide irresistible outdoor lures. Winter's sting in Japan, though rather sharp except in the south, is softened by the brilliant sunshine and the blue sky. Hardly a day passes, even in mid-winter, without sunshine for some hours. Moreover, various winter



TYPICAL ANNUAL FUNCTIONS: (1) ONE OF THE FLOATS OF THE GION FESTIVAL, KYOTO (JULY 17-24). (2) DISPLAY OF BOYS' FESTIVAL DOLLS (MAY 5). (3) GIRLS DOLL FESTIVAL (MARCH 3) (4) PROCESSION OF THE AOI FESTIVAL, KYOTO (MAY 15).

sports, which have become extremely popular in late years, rob the season of its rigor.

FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAY EVENTS. There are no greater opportunities for studying manners and customs than festivals and other annually-recurring holiday events, one or other of which falls almost every day. Japan is indeed a land of festivals, and the spirit of old Japan will not be understood unless you have seen some of its typical festivals.

The New Year is full of colorful gaiety, being celebrated by high and low as the nation's greatest holiday. What with the boys flying kites and the girls playing battledore and shuttlecock, ambulant amusement-mongers enlivening the streets which are bedecked with pines and bamboos, every house decorated inside and out, and everybody in holiday attire, eating rice cake (*mochi*) and drinking rice-wine (*saké*), the New Year is the gayest of times in Japan. After the New Year comes the Girls' Festival of March 3, with its gay display of ceremonial court dolls. Next comes the Boys' Festival of May 5, with warrior-dolls and high-flying paper and cloth carp. These are as time-honored as the Star Festival of July 7 in honor of the happy meeting of the two star lovers. Folk-dances at the O-Bon, or Feast of Lanterns, in July, are a primitive community-dance performed in honor of the departed souls, which are believed by Buddhists to visit the world of the living at this season. The firework display at the River Fête on the River Sumida, Tokyo, usually in July, makes a most picturesque scene, which is witnessed by scores of thousands of people lining the banks of the river. Most of these festivals include processions of flower-carriages and shrine floats, tastefully decorated and borne by scores of men in uniform. The classic mode of catching *ayu* fish (July to October) on the River Nagara is an unforgettable experience. In this a fisherman in antique costume leads the operation surrounded by a band of feathered servants (cormorants) with a wire basket of fire before him to allure the fish.

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS. Besides the modern stage plays introduced from abroad, Japan

has her own ancient dramatic arts, of which the most popular are the Kabuki or classical play, the "Noh" or the lyrical drama and the Ningyo Shibai or puppet drama. Kabuki plays, similar in form to European dramas, have a highly-developed artistic merit of their own. The "Noh" dance, the solemn lyrical drama, consisting of music, dancing and recitations, treats chiefly of historical events, subject to elaborate rules and conventions. The puppet drama is, so to speak, a synthetic art, combining manipulation of puppets, the reciting of choruses and the playing of the accompaniment. As to cinemas and revues, they are ubiquitous, and as modern as the West can offer. There are also cafés, bars, tea-houses and dance-halls of the best kinds, from which you may derive much amusement, according to your taste.

Deservedly famous are Japan's geisha-dances, which are often given in entertainments at banquets and other social functions. The most popular for foreign visitors are "Miyako Odori," "Naniwa Odori" and "Azuma Odori," staged every spring in Kyoto, Osaka and Tokyo. The graceful postures, combined with the enchanting stage scenery, will not be easily forgotten, if seen but once.

Japan abounds in those social and sport events on which the average tourist is so keen. Also in museums, art galleries, exhibitions, etc., to lure the students of arts and crafts. The Meiji Shrine Stadium and Koshien Stadium, the one in Tokyo and the other near Osaka—each capable of accommodating 60,000 spectators—are numbered among the largest sport-grounds in the East. The Japanese wrestling, or *Sumo*, is an old national game; the semi-annual tournaments of the professional wrestlers are held in Tokyo in January and May. *Judo*, the gentle art of self-defence, is universally practised among the youth as good physical exercise. Very popular, too, is Japanese fencing (*Kendo*). Horse-racing, another popular sport in Japan, is held on many courses in spring and autumn. Golf is also making wonderful progress in the nation's pageant of sports. There are about seventy well-laid courses, some situated among the mountains and others at watering places, awaiting foreign visitors who may desire to play. Winter



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(1) STAGE SCENE OF WORLD-FAMOUS KABUKI PLAY. (2) MIYAKO-ODORI OR CHERRY-DANCE PERFORMED BY SPECIALLY SELECTED GEISHA. (3) NOH, OR JAPAN'S ANTIQUE DRAMA, HANDED DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

sports, especially skating and skiing, can be enjoyed to the full, many popular resorts being found in the north-eastern district. Tokyo has also its ice-skating rinks.

ARTS AND CRAFTS. Beauty of nature and of art is the chief factor that has established Japan's fame as an ideal tourist land. Japan satisfies followers of every known branch of art or craft—from architecture and sculpture to painting and carving. Many old treasures are seen in perfect preservation at public museums or picture galleries, in private collections, or in Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines scattered throughout the country. Numerous priceless art objects are officially protected as “national treasures.” They are open, however, to tourists, or shown by special permission in some cases. Kyoto and Nara, the two ancient capitals, are specially noted as depositories of priceless old treasures. Kamakura and Nikko and their environs are also rich in old temples and historical shrines. Art-lovers are advised to visit the Imperial Museums in Tokyo and Nara, the Municipal Museum in Kyoto, and the Meiji Shrine Picture Gallery in Tokyo. The first three contain century-old treasures, and the last a collection of pictures by famous contemporary painters in memory of the late Emperor Meiji. For those who desire to see the present-day art objects the Government Art Exhibition held in Tokyo every autumn should not be missed.

Among the diverse artistic products are lacquerware, cloisonné, damascene, bronze, carved ivory, Satsuma and other porcelains, color-prints, screens, fans, umbrellas, dolls, etc., and, the most important of all, silk and silk products. All of these are deservedly admired by foreign connoisseurs. They may be bought at various Products Museums, department stores or souvenir shops in the large cities.

TOKYO AND OTHER CITIES. Japan is studded with big cities, proud in their heritages of ancient history and of their modern progress. Greater Tokyo, with its six million inhabitants, ranks in point of population third in the world. The amazing reconstruction work following the earthquake and fires

of 1923 has given to Tokyo an entirely new appearance. It looks like any other great modern beehive in the world, with its numerous seven- or eight-storied buildings, and clean, broad, well-paved avenues radiating in all directions to the outskirts of the city.

Osaka, the industrial metropolis of Japan, is one of the world's greatest cotton markets. Kyoto, the former Imperial capital and the center of Japan's civilization for over a thousand years, naturally forms the most important tourist Mecca in the land. Here the old-world atmosphere still lingers over more than a thousand temples and shrines scattered in its environs. Kyoto occupies also a unique position as the cradle of Japan's ancient art industry which has won the world's admiration. Nara, another ancient capital, is famous for its colossal bronze Buddha, its deer-park, the largest in Japan, and its priceless relics of old art and architecture. Yokohama and Kobe, the two great ports of international note, form the main gateway to Japan for visitors coming from America and Europe. Nagoya, noted for its well-preserved castle and commercial prosperity, is the center of the porcelain industry in Japan. Sendai forms an educational center in northeastern Japan, while Nagasaki and Kagoshima are rich in historical associations, especially of the Restoration period, and in superb scenic charms. There are numerous other cities of lesser importance, but none the less charming, where the ancient manners and customs may be better studied.

Great Attractions of Japan in 1940

GRAND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION (March to August, 1940). It has already been announced that a Grand International Exposition, the first undertaken in Japan or elsewhere in the Orient, is to be held in Tokyo and Yokohama in 1940 in commemoration of the 2,600th year of the founding of the Japanese Empire by Emperor Jimmu.

The rapid progress made by our country in the course of her modern existence ever since the Imperial Restoration of 1868 is indescribably amazing. The



(1) NEW DIET BUILDING, TOKYO.

(2) NAKANOSHIMA, BUSINESS CENTRE OF OSAKA.

Japanese Empire has assimilated with unstinted admiration the fruits of Western culture and civilization, manifested the essence of its inherent spiritual life, and consolidated its position as one of the major powers of the world. But she has now passed the period of imitation and adaptation and has attained an era of creative thought. It is therefore her happy idea to hold in 1940 a Grand International Exposition where all the products of human culture—the fruits of science, arts, industry and economy, gathered from all parts of the world—should be open to the inspection of all visitors.

The exposition will provide an excellent opportunity for a comparative study of the existing conditions in different countries, and for showing to the world what is the real situation in the Empire. It will, moreover, promote not only the general progress of world culture but also enhance friendship and co-operation among the nations of the world through the mutual understanding it will unquestionably create.

The area of the exposition occupies 816 acres, principally located in Tokyo but partly in Yokohama, and the total expenditure involved is Yen 35,000,000.

12TH OLYMPIC GAMES (During August or September 1940). When the International Olympic Committee at Berlin, July 31, 1936, voted for Tokyo as the place for holding the 12th Olympic Games, Asia for the first time in their history was chosen. This pregnant decision adds a new meaning to their international importance.

Preparations for the holding of the 1940 Olympics in Tokyo are steadily progressing under the directions of the Olympic Organizing Committee presided over by Prince Tokugawa, former chairman of the House of Peers. The necessary expenditure is estimated at the sum of Yen 15,000,000. For the track and field events, the Meiji Shrine Stadium, the greatest of its kind in Japan, is to be reconstructed and enlarged so as to accommodate some 120,000 spectators. The swimming-pool near the stadium will also be enlarged to have a seating capacity of 30,000, the largest of any swimming-pool in the world. A stadium for hockey, football, and bicycle racing, with a seating capacity of

50,000, is also to be built. The equestrian stadium, rifle-range, rowing course and yachting course are to be built or marked out in and around the city of Tokyo. The gymnastic field, boxing-ring, wrestling-hall and stadium for weight-lifting will be constructed in the outer gardens of the Meiji Shrine. For the accommodation of the athletes from abroad, an Olympic village with comfortable equipment is to be built in the outskirts of Tokyo. None of these arrangements and accommodation will be inferior to any made in America and Europe in the past.

WORLD CONGRESSES AND CONVENTIONS.

Many International Congresses and Conventions on scientific, educational, industrial, religious, social, cultural and other subjects are planned to be held in Japan in this commemorative year.

How to Reach Japan

Japan is the hub of traffic in the eastern world, for here converge the three great highways from America, from Europe via Suez, and overland via Russia. Consequently, her principal ports, such as Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Moji and Tsuruga are important landmarks in the world's traffic.

From the United States:—

New York (39 days to Yokohama): Dollar S. S. Line.

San Francisco (14 days to Yokohama via Honolulu): Nippon Yusen Kaisha (N. Y. K. Line) and Dollar S. S. Line.

Los Angeles (16-18 days to Yokohama): N. Y. K. Line and Dollar S. S. Line (both via San Francisco and Honolulu), and Osaka Shosen Kaisha (O. S. K. Line).

Seattle (13-14 days to Yokohama): N. Y. K. Line (via Vancouver) and American Mail Line (via Victoria).

Portland (14-18 days to Yokohama): N. Y. K. Line and States Steamship Line.

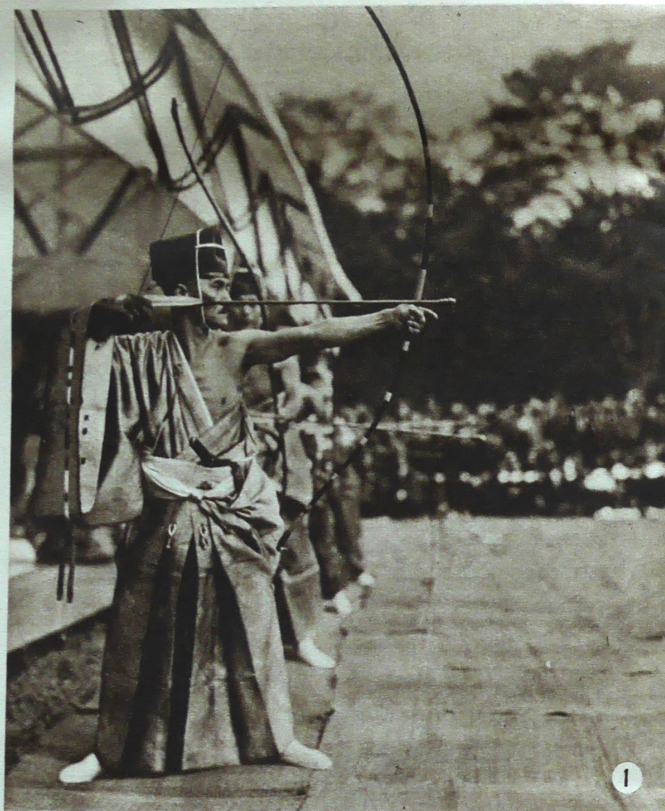
From Canada:—

Vancouver (11-14 days to Yokohama): Canadian Pacific S. S. Line and N. Y. K. Line.

From Europe:—

London (38-42 days to Kobe): N. Y. K. Line and P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.

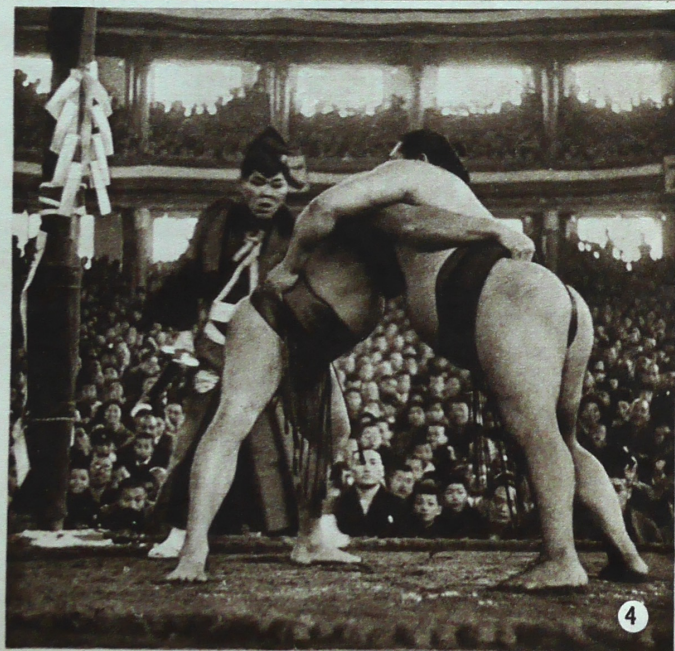
Liverpool: Blue Funnel Line, 39 days to Shanghai, where connection is made to Japan ports.



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(1) JAPANESE ARCHERY.
WITH BAMBOO STAVES.

(2) JUDO OR ART OF SELF-DEFENCE. (3) KENDO, OR ART OF FENCING
(4) SUMO, OR JAPANESE WRESTLING, IS OF VERY ANCIENT ORIGIN.

Hamburg: Hamburg-Amerika Line, 48-53 days to Shanghai, connected to Japan ports. Norddeutscher Lloyd, 40 days to Yokohama.

Marseilles (32-38 days to Kobe): N. Y. K. Line and Messageries Maritimes.

Naples (30-33 days to Kobe): N. Y. K. Line.

Trieste: Lloyd Triestino, 28 days to Shanghai, connected to Japan Ports.

From Australia:—

Sydney (26-30 days to Kobe): N. Y. K. Line and Eastern and Australian S. S. Line.

From East Coast of South America:—

Buenos Aires: O. S. K. Line, 63 days (African Line) or 65-67 days (South American Line) to Yokohama.

Rio de Janeiro: O. S. K. Line, 59 days (African Line) or 57 days (South American Line) to Yokohama.

From West Coast of South America:—

Valparaiso: N. Y. K. Line, 48-53 days to Yokohama.

TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE. Those who wish quick overland travel from Europe are recommended to take the Trans-Siberian Railways, which is connected with the luxurious South Manchuria and Chosen Railways under Japanese management. The journey between London and Tokyo is made in about 15 days.

For detailed information regarding travel in Japan, readers are advised to procure the different pamphlets and brochures which are distributed free by the principal tourist agencies in the world.

Hints for Travelers

CLOTHING. Japan Proper has about the same climate as that of the middle belt of the United States or the central and southern parts of Europe, so that the clothing worn in the different seasons in those lands is suitable for Japan. Visitors must remember that while the summer months of July and August are fairly hot, Japan at other seasons of the year is cool, if not cold, and warm clothing is required, especially if they intend to visit the more remote northern districts, which are covered with snow for at least three months of the year. Light raincoats are always useful.

PASSPORTS. All foreign visitors to Japan must possess a passport, viséd as a rule by a Japanese Consul stationed in the country where the passport is taken out. Ordinarily, travelers do not need passports, after landing, for travel in Japan, but it is advisable to carry them so that they may serve for identification. When traveling in continental Asia, one should never fail to carry a passport.

CUSTOMS EXAMINATION. At the port of entry and the border stations the passenger's baggage is examined, as is done in most countries. The examination is lenient, however, the examining official being allowed considerable discretion. As a rule, the traveler's personal effects, as well as instruments or appliances used in his profession, are duty-free. As for tobacco, 50 cigars or 100 cigarettes, or 1/4 lb. of cut tobacco are duty-free.

CURRENCY. The present value of the Japanese *yen* compared with the coinage of the other countries is approximately as follows:

1 *yen* of 100 *sen* equals 28 cents (U. S. A.), 1 s. 2 d. (Britain), 6 fr. 1/3 (France), 0.78 rupee (India), 0.70 m. (Germany), etc. These rates for the Spring of 1937 show how cheap it is to come to Japan, and how much foreign currencies can buy there in relation to their purchasing power at home. Japanese money can be obtained from the purser of the ship or at the banks and travel agencies in arrival ports.

POSTAL RATES. Japan has a complete postal system, both for domestic and foreign mail matter. The postal rates are as follows: In Japan, 4 *sen* for an ordinary letter, 2 *sen* for a post card; Abroad, 20 *sen* and 10 *sen* respectively.

Charges for Telegrams: In Japan Proper, 30 *sen* for the first 5 words of a Romanized message, and 5 *sen* extra for each added word. In charges for international telegrams great differences prevail. From Japan the rate per word is ¥ 3.10 to New York, and ¥ 2.55 to almost all countries in Europe. Deferred foreign messages, half the above rates.



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(1) PLAYING BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK IN A JAPANESE GARDEN. (2) TEA CEREMONY, ONE OF JAPAN'S ESTHETIC ARTS. (3) ENJOYING A JAPANESE MEAL WITH ITS MANY COURSES.

Radio Telephone : Japan is now linked up with the world by radio telephone. The rates for first three minutes are as follows : ¥ 72 to San Francisco, ¥ 102 to New York, ¥ 100 to London and Berlin, ¥ 108 to Paris, etc. One third of the above-mentioned rates is charged per each additional minute.

FORTIFIED ZONES. As in most countries, there are in Japan a certain number of fortified zones where photographing, sketching, etc. are strictly prohibited. As offenders against the regulations are liable to have their cameras confiscated and to be prosecuted, visitors are cordially requested to ask for advice from hotel managers, captains of steamers, or at offices of the Japan Tourist Bureau, in order to avoid such risks.

GUIDES. English is spoken in all the foreign-style hotels, the long-distance express trains, many of the shops in large cities, and all the famous tourist points, but elsewhere the visitor may not be able to converse in English. Visitors unacquainted with the Japanese language or customs, and who desire to travel in perfect comfort, or gain a deeper understanding of things Japanese, will find the services of a guide invaluable. Licensed guides may be hired through hotels or tourist agencies. The fee is about ¥ 10 a day, besides hotel and traveling expenses.

SANITATION. Japan is one of the healthiest countries in the world. She is equipped with a modern sanitary system of the highest standard. Water-works are laid in most of the cities and towns, and everywhere is found an abundant supply of good drinking water. There are a large number of excellent hospitals, both Government and private, maintained by capable and skilful physicians, many of them speaking English, German or French.

FOOD AND MEALS. Most kinds of food—European, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, etc.—are procurable, as Japan abounds in great varieties of food-stuffs, especially fish, vegetables and fruits. The Japanese are adepts in the art of cooking, and visitors

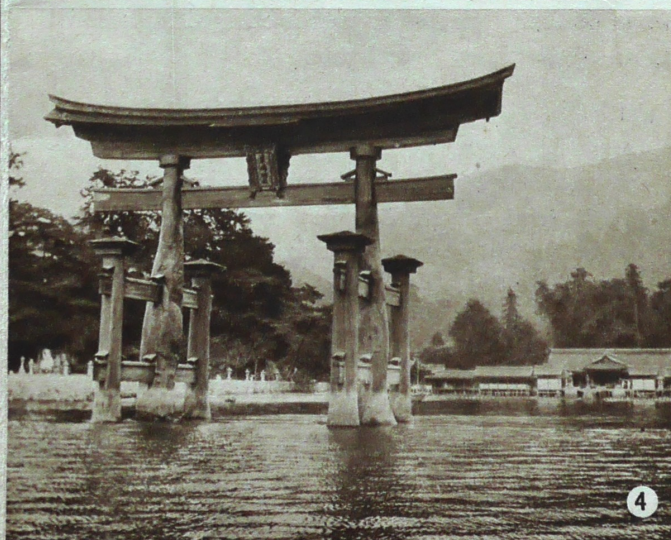
are advised to try Japanese food, of which *sukiyaki*, *mizutaki*, *unagi-meshi* and *tempura* are the most palatable for foreigners. Japan is particularly blessed in fruits, of which there is an abundance of almost every kind. Perhaps no other country in the world has a better and cheaper yearly supply of fruits, both fresh and canned.

SHOPPING. Japan may be regarded as one big bazaar. Every place of note has a number of beautiful attractive things, sold as souvenirs. Among the myriads of characteristic products of the Orient, the following may be specially recommended : Satsuma porcelain of Ijuin, Kagoshima, dolls of Hakata, tortoise-shell wares of Nagasaki, cloisonné of Nagoya, silk, damascene and lacquer wares of Kyoto, pearls of Toba, etc. These articles may be purchased at department stores and reliable "specialty shops" in large cities. They are also on sale in the Local Products Museums found in various cities. Japan, like France, is a country, which, while enjoying the many advantages of the small trader to be found everywhere, has also some of the handsomest Department Stores in the world.

Travel Facilities

RAILWAY TRAINS. Every important part of Japan is reached by the Government Railways and connecting lines of private railways. Strict punctuality and up-to-date accommodation are the byword of the Government Railways service, as is attested to by all foreign travelers. The long-distance expresses are equipped with sleeping- and dining-cars. Observation cars are attached to the limited expresses running from Tokyo to Kobe or Shimonoseki, as well as the ordinary express between Kyoto and Shimonoseki.

TICKETS. Passenger cars are divided into three classes : 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Fares are based on the 3rd class rate, which is 1.56 *sen* per kilometer (about 5/8m.) for the first 80 kilometers, with lessening rates for intervening distances up to and over 800



(1) GORGEOUSLY DECORATED STRUCTURE OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS NIKKO TEMPLE. (2) SILENTLY ELOQUENT BUDDHA AT KAMAKURA. (3) FEUDAL CASTLE OF NAGOYA. (4) HUGE TORII GATE OF THE ITUKUSHIMA SHRINE, MIYAJIMA.

kilometers. The 1st and 2nd class fares are three times and twice the amount of the 3rd class, respectively.

EXPRESS TICKETS. Besides the regular fare an extra charge is made on express trains. On the ordinary express, 1st class ¥2 up to 400 km., ¥3 up to 800 km., ¥3.75 over 801 km.; 2nd class ¥1.30, ¥2, ¥2.50 respectively, for the distances named. On the limited express trains the extra charge is about twice that of the ordinary express.

SLEEPING-BERTHS. These are similar to those used on the American railways. They are provided in sleeping cars—Pullman standard sleepers and compartment sleepers. The charges are as follows: 1st class, lower ¥7, upper ¥5; 2nd class, lower ¥4.50, upper ¥3.

DINING-CAR is attached to almost every important express train. In these, foreign meals à la carte or table-d'hôte, wines, spirits, beverages, etc. are served at moderate prices (breakfast ¥0.75, tiffin ¥1—1.20, dinner ¥1.30—1.50).

FREE ALLOWANCE. Baggage consisting of personal effects only, 1st class, 60 kg. (about 132 lbs.); 2nd class, 40 kg. (about 88 lbs.); 3rd class, 30 kg. (about 66 lbs.). Excess weight is charged for according to the ordinary parcel rate.

OVERLAND TRIPS THROUGH JAPAN. These may be made by through passengers holding steamer tickets to Japan from Europe, or to Shanghai or beyond from America, or vice versa, on application to the steamship companies concerned. Taking advantage of this privilege, the passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan, without extra charge or at quite a small cost, thereby breaking the monotony of the sea travel.

RAILWAY CONDUCTORS. Those who speak English are on duty on almost all the main lines to assist foreign visitors. Baggage porters, popularly called “*akabo*” (red caps), are ready on the platform

to carry the passenger's baggage at the charge of 5 *sen* per piece.

INFORMATION OFFICES. Railway Information Offices, or Japan Tourist Bureau Offices, are attached to the principal railway stations, to which foreign passengers are ordinary welcomed, and where they are waited on by an English-speaking staff. Refer to p. 18. In these stations are also found restaurants in which foreign meals are served at reasonable prices.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS. There are in every city of any size, besides a network of Government Railways, electric tramway lines, while interurban electric trains connect many of the adjacent towns. These tramways are equipped with up-to-date accommodation, and afford speedy and comfortable transit.

MOTOR-CAR AND RICKSHA. Motor-cars for hire are to be met with everywhere. In large cities radiate beautiful boulevards in all directions, and round trips by motor afford delightful sightseeing.

The jinrikisha, or ricksha for short, is a vanishing convenience. However, it is still to be found at all the ports and tourist resorts and is often preferred to a taxi-cab because the visitor is conveyed slowly, and is thereby able to see the sights at greater leisure. It is undeniable, nevertheless, that motor-cars and taxi-cabs are fast replacing the ricksha in all cities. The charges vary according to localities. In Tokyo the ordinary fares are:

Motor-car ¥3—4 per hour.

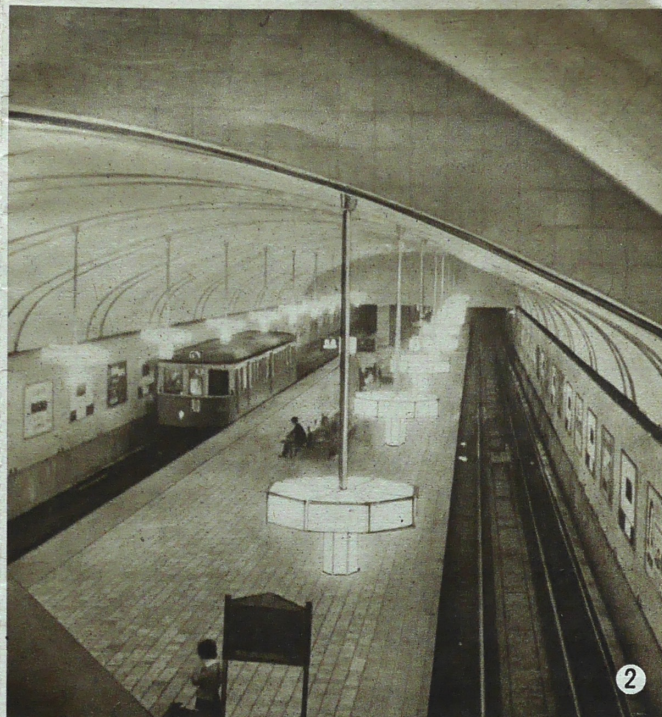
Taxi-cab 30 *sen* for the 1st mile, with
10 *sen* extra for each additional mile.

Ricksha 80 *sen* to ¥1 per hour.

AIR TRANSPORTATION. Several passenger air routes are in operation, most of which are run by the Japan Air Transport Company. This air service is making rapid progress in Japan. The principal long-distance air routes, regularly maintained, are Tokyo—Osaka (25/6 hrs., ¥30), Osaka—Fukuoka (3 hrs., ¥35), Fukuoka—Keijo (3 hrs., ¥40), Keijo—



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(1) AERIAL CABLE-CAR AT NIKKO MOUNTAINS. (2) SUBWAY STATION AT OSAKA.
(3) OBSERVATION-CAR ON THE LIMITED EXPRESS OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Dairen (4 1/2 hrs., ¥ 46); Dairen-Hsinking (3 1/2 hrs., ¥ 34); Fukuoka-Taihoku (5 2/3 hrs., ¥ 110); Tokyo-Osaka via Toyama (5 hrs., ¥ 40); Osaka-Beppu (3 1/2 hrs., ¥ 25); Tokyo-Sendai (2 hrs., ¥ 23)—Aomori (2 hrs., ¥ 23)—Sapporo (12 3/4 hrs., ¥ 20); etc.

Hotels and Ryokan

HOTELS. Excellent foreign-style hotels are found in all principal cities and at tourist points in Japan, Chosen (Korea), Manchoukuo (Manchuria) and Taiwan (Formosa). Every comfort is obtainable and the cuisine is excellent. The European plan (room only) is adopted in cities, but at resort hotels the American plan (a flat charge for room and board) is generally offered. The rate for a single room, without bath and with three meals, is ¥ 10 up in cities and popular resorts, and ¥ 8 up in country districts. It is the custom with hotel patrons in Japan to leave 10 per cent. tips when paying their bills.

RYOKAN. Native hotels, "*ryokan*", known as "Japanese inns" among foreigners, are to be found everywhere throughout the country. First-class *ryokan* give excellent, even luxurious, accommodation in the Japanese way. There is no better way to see the life and habits of Japanese people than to put up at one of these establishments. In these houses will be served some foreign dishes, if ordered, as well as

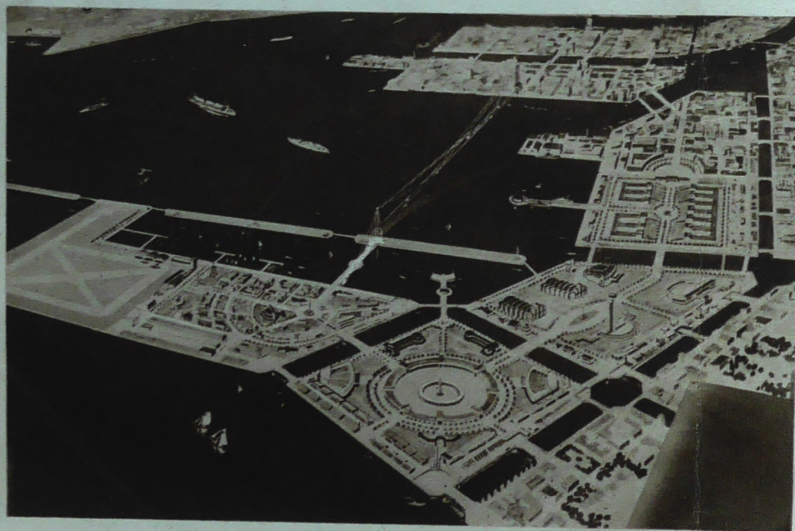
Japanese food, which most foreigners will find quite palatable. The ordinary charge of *ryokan* per day in large cities and noted resorts is ¥ 5 to ¥ 8 (including lodging, dinner and breakfast), and for the midday meal ¥ 1.50 to ¥ 2.50. Guests are expected, according to the time-honored custom, to give the innkeepers a certain amount of money (say 30 % of the bill paid), as tea-money (*chadai*), a kind of return for any extra attention given them, and to offer the maid in charge a tip of 10 per cent. or so of the payment. Attempts are being made to abolish this old custom, so there are some *ryokan* which definitely refuse to accept *chadai*.

JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION. The leading foreign-style hotels are organized under the name of the Japan Hotel Association, for the purpose of promoting co-operation in the study of wants and comforts of visitors. The office of the Association is situated in the Bureau of Traffic and Transportation, Government Railways.

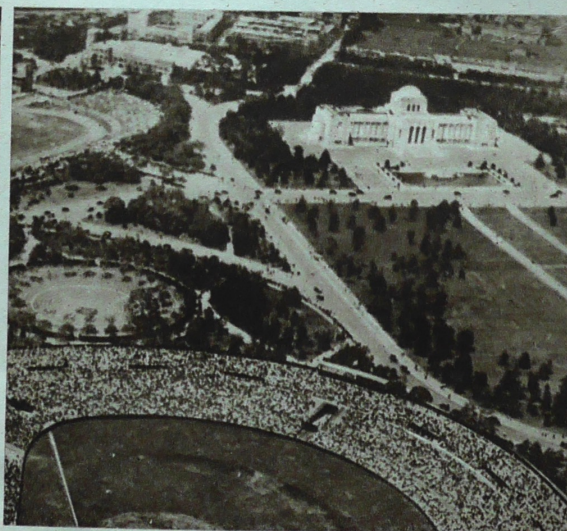
For further information please apply to the joint offices of BOARD OF TOURIST INDUSTRY and JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU in the United States:

New York Office: 551 Fifth Avenue.

Los Angeles Office: 1151 South Broadway.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF PLAN FOR THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.



AERIAL VIEW OF THE MEIJI SHRINE STADIUM, TOKYO.

JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU. The Japan Tourist Bureau was established in 1912 as a joint enterprise of the Government Railways, private railways and steamship companies, hotels, and other interests catering to foreign visitors. The Bureau is not conducted as a money-making enterprise; all its services are rendered free, its aim being to assist travelers and businessmen in every possible way. The Bureau has its head office in the Tokyo Station building, and many other branch offices in Japan, Chosen, Taiwan, Manchoukuo, China, America (New York, Los Angeles) and Paris, as well as a number of agencies in the principal seaports and cities of the world.

TRAVELING EXPENSES. Charges for railways, motor-cars, hotels and guides are changeable from time to time. The best way, therefore, to calculate traveling expenses is to ascertain what the tourist agencies charge for the trip proposed. However, the average expenses per day, except those for a guide, may roughly be estimated at ¥40, comprising the following items: ¥15, hotel charge including three meals; ¥10, motor-car fare for 3 hrs.; ¥11, 1st class railway fare for 100 m. (including express charge); and ¥4, incidental expenses.

Specimen Tours in Japan

The following itineraries are arranged for those who, limited in time, must "do" Japan in a trip of one to three weeks.

Seven-day Trip from Yokohama to Kobe

- 1st day—Sightseeing at Yokohama, Kamakura and Enoshima, and thence to Tokyo.
- 2nd day—Sightseeing in Tokyo.
- 3rd day—To Nikko. Visits to temples and shrines.
- 4th day—Nikko to Lake Chuzenji and thence to Tokyo. Leave for Kyoto by night express.
- 5th day—Sightseeing in Kyoto.
- 6th day—Day excursion to Nara.
- 7th day—Kyoto to Kobe.

Visitors who wish to visit the Hakone district instead of Nikko may follow the above plan by substituting the following for the 3rd and 4th day's itinerary:—

- 3rd day—To Miyanoshita (Hakone).
- 4th day—Motor drive through Hakone district. Take night express for Kyoto from Numazu.

Fourteen-day Trip from Yokohama to Kobe

- 1st day—Sightseeing at Yokohama.

- 2nd day—Morning excursion to Kamakura by motor-car, and return to Yokohama for luncheon at the hotel. To Tokyo.
- 3rd day—All day sightseeing tour in Tokyo.
- 4th day—In Tokyo.
- 5th day—Excursion to Nikko.
- 6th day—Excursion to Lake Chuzenji. Return to Tokyo.
- 7th day—Leave Tokyo by morning train for Odawara thence to Hakone (Miyanoshita) by motor.
- 8th day—Leave Hakone for Numazu by motor; thence take the express train for Kyoto.
- 9th day—Sightseeing in Kyoto and vicinity.
- 10th day—Excursion for shooting the Hozu rapids by boat and for the ascent of Mt. Hiei by electric car.
- 11th day—In Kyoto. To spend the day as the visitor's taste suggests.
- 12th day—Leave Kyoto for Nara.
- 13th day—Leave Nara for Kobe.
- 14th day—In Kobe. Motor excursion to Mt. Rokko or to Suma, Maiko, and Akashi, beautiful seaside resorts along the famous Inland Sea.

Three Weeks' Trip from Yokohama to Nagasaki

- 1st day—Yokohama. Sightseeing.
- 2nd day—To Tokyo. Sightseeing.
- 3rd day—Tokyo to Nikko.
- 4th day—In Nikko. One full day motor excursion to Lake Chuzenji and neighboring districts.
- 5th day—To Tokyo.
- 6th day—To Kamakura. Excursion to Enoshima Island and other places of interest.
- 7th day—To Miyanoshita (Hakone) via Odawara.
- 8th day—In Miyanoshita. Sightseeing in Hakone.
- 9th day—Hakone to Kyoto via Numazu.
- 10th day—In Kyoto. Sightseeing in the city and vicinity.
- 11th day—In Kyoto. This day at passengers' disposal.
- 12th day—To Nara. Sightseeing.
- 13th day—Motor-car excursion to Horyu-ji Temple and other places of interest. To Osaka in the afternoon.
- 14th day—In Osaka. Sightseeing. A short trip to Kobe.
- 15th day—To Miyajima.
- 16th day—Miyajima to Beppu via Shimonoseki.
- 17th day—In Beppu. Sightseeing.
- 18th day—Motor-car drive to Yufoin Plateau and back. Leave Beppu for Moji, thence to Nagasaki by night train in sleeper.
- 19th day—Arrive Nagasaki in the morning. Sightseeing.
- 20th day—Drive to Unzen Spa.
- 21st day—Leave Nagasaki for Shanghai or for Chosen via Shimonoseki.

Estimates for the above itineraries (rate per capita)

	1 pass.	2 pass.	3 pass.	4 pass.
7-day Trip	¥ 329.00	¥ 245.00	¥ 224.00	¥ 203.00
14-day Trip	¥ 598.00	¥ 416.00	¥ 390.00	¥ 364.00
21-day Trip	¥ 860.00	¥ 640.00	¥ 560.00	¥ 540.00

The charges estimated here include the following services:—

1. First class railway transportation. (In case first class is not available, second class will be substituted for.)
2. Hotel accommodation with private bath wherever available and three meals per day.
3. Personal effects and baggage transfer between stations and hotels.
4. Sightseeing tours by auto or ricksha.
5. Admission fees and gratuities to hotel servants, chauffeurs, ricksha-men, porters, etc.
6. Services of an English-speaking local guide for sightseeing.

